1: Roth--XVIII (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 802

[Appendix B]
"Two--katebouéve (g), cal-a-ba-wa (b), bura (p)
a higher number than two--car-di-a (b)"
[WPM: The letters in parentheses refer to authors of the vocabularies used in compiling Appendix B. Only kinship terms and numbers have been excerpted from these vocabularies.]"

"The numerals appear to reach as far as five, thus:

No.	Milligan.		Norman.	Jorgensen.	Gaimard.	Péron.	Braim
	Oyster Bay.	Mount Royal.					
1	marawah	mara	marrawan borar parmere	--	pammere	marai	par- me-ry
2	piawah	poi-erinna	pyanerbarwar	calaba- wah boulah (1)*	katebouve	bura (3)*	cal-a- ba-wa
3	luwah	--	wyandirwar	--	--	aliri	cardia(4)*
4	pagunta	wullyawah	--	--	--	--	cardia
5	puggana	marah	--	--	karde (2)*	--	cardia
10	--	--	--	--	karde-karde	--	--

* [See following sheet for footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4]

"1. [Footnote p. 146] Given thus in Jorgensen, and said to be taken from La Billardière, in whose vocabulary we cannot find it. It is probably Australian.

2. [Footnote p. 146] Also given as 'many.'

3. The way in which the vocabulary attributed to Péron has drifted down to us makes it of doubtful value, and we are inclined to think this word Australian and not Tasmanian.

4. [Footnote p. 146] Meaning anything over two (Braim)."

[147] In Milligan's vocabulary he gives, as shown above, the numerals for 4 and 5 as pagunta and puggana for Oyster Bay, and wullyawah and marah for Mount Royal. In his short sentences he gives 4 and 5, as for one tribe only, pagunta wulliawah and pugganah marah respectively. Hence Fr. Müller arranges these numerals thus:

4 pagan-ta-wuliawah,
5 pagan-a-marah (4+1),

and allows that the natives counted to four only. If, however, marah by itself is incorrect for 5, then pugga-na marah may probably be the numeral five, being literally man one (pugga, man; na, singular ending; mara, one). Backhouse (p. 104) says the aborigines could only say one, two, plenty, and in order to state the number of persons present on any occasion gave their names."